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HUNDREDS OF OTHER BARGAINS.

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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG.

THE WAR IN HUPEH.

EXIT THE SUPER-TUCHUN.

(ASIAN NEWS AGENCY.)

MUKDEN, August 4th.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin has been advised by General Wong Chan-yuan (Super-Tuchun of the Yangtze province) that owing to the grave situation which has been caused by the refusal of General Hsiao Yao-nan to send reinforcements to the front, he will retire from official life shortly. This sensational news from Wuchang caused great uneasiness to the War Lord of Manchuria, who is the friend and stoutest supporter of the Hupeh Super-Tuchun, and he immediately convened a special military conference for the discussion of the Yangtze situation with his subordinate this morning. After the conference, Chang wired to Wong to the following effect:—
"When we met in Tientsin last month for the discussion of the Chinese political situation, I proposed to send a big military expedition to conquer the Sun Yat-sen party in Canton through Hunan; but both you and our elder brother Tsoo Chung-san (Tsoo Kun) refused to support my proposal on the ground that this would stir up the civil war between North and South. Now the treacherous Chao Nien-ti has started his campaign against us, we must face the situation with our joint efforts. On account of important diplomatic negotiations and the domestic situation, I have postponed my departure for Unga for the present. I am arranging to re-group my troops so that sufficient forces can be despatched to places inside Shanhaikuan for your support and also for replacing those Chihli troops who have been sent away to central Yangtze from North China."
But later despatches from Peking indicate that the situation of Hupeh is entirely in the hands of the Chihli faction and it is feared that the extension of the influence of Marshal Tsoo Kun and General Wu Pei-fu to central Yangtze may further complicate the relations of the Chihli and the Fengtien factions unless the former agree to the appointment of General Chang Hsun or another leader of the latter faction to the post of High Inspecting Commissioner for Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui for Lower Yangtze. There are thus still more interesting developments to be expected in the future.

PROGRESS OF THE HUNAN TROOPS.

CHANGSHA, August 4th.

Owing to popular approval and support, the Hunan troops have been making rapid progress on the Yochow and Kungang fronts. But this is believed to be chiefly due to the non-activity of the Chihli reinforcements. In an interview with press representatives this morning, General Chao predicted an early termination of the struggle because he says Wong Chan-yuan must go in favour of Hsiao Yao-nan in the near future. But General Chao did not say how he knows that General Hsiao of the Wu Pei-fu faction will become Tuchun of Hupeh. This shows most clearly that Chao and Wu have a secret agreement. The question is will the Hupeh people be satisfied with this or will they continue the fight?

A TALE OF INTRIGUE.

WUCHANG, August 5th.

Owing to strict official censorship over all messages, your correspondent had great difficulty in sending this news letter over the wire. General Hsiao Yao-nan, commander of the twenty-fifth division of the Chihli army under Marshal Tsoo Kun, shifted all his troops to the city of Wuchang to-day, where he is sitting tightly without moving a single soldier to the assistance of General Wong Chan-yuan's troops on the Yochow and Kungang fronts, in spite of the repeated requests of Wong to do so. Regarding Major-General Chin Yun-ao (brother of Prime Minister General Chin), his troops of the eight mixed brigade from Honan are at Sinti; but he has refused and is still refusing to support the Hupeh troops against Hunan without orders from General Hsiao Yao-nan, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all reinforcements from Chihli, Shantung and Honan provinces in Hupeh. Thus the position of General Wong Chan-yuan is extremely difficult and he telegraphed this morning to Peking tendering his resignation as Tuchun of Hupeh and High Inspecting Commissioner for the Kungang Provinces, adding that he will not leave his post at Wuchang until his request has been formally accepted by the Central Government.

In subsequent circular telegrams to the various provinces, General Wong says that, as both General Hsiao and General Chin have refused to move their forces to support the hard-pressed Hupeh troops who have been fighting for fully eight days and nights without rest at the front, he has no other alternative but to retire because he cannot be blind to the distress and sufferings of the Hupeh people on account of his retention in office. He added that as General Hsiao has sufficient troops at hand to maintain peace and order in the Wu-Han cities, he will hand over his official seal to him. This shows that General Wong and General Hsiao are at loggerheads over the serious situation.
In his official reply to the request of Wong Chan-yuan for military co-operation and assistance, General Hsiao Yao-nan says that he has ordered from General Wu Pei-fu not to send troops from Wuchang or Hankow until the complete concentration of all reinforcements from North China. As parts of the Shantung reinforcements have not arrived in Hupeh, he is not in a position to meet the wishes of Wong Chan-yuan. This clearly shows the policy of General Wu Pei-fu, the brain of the Chihli faction, in placing General Hsiao in Wuchang to step into the shoes of Wong at the right moment. General Wong may go away at any moment. All his fortune and family have been sent away to Tientsin.

THE KOBE LABOUR TROUBLES.

ATTEMPT TO STORM THE DOORYARD.

POLICE DRAW THEIR SWORDS.

The Japan Chronicle gives the following details of the recent trouble in Kobe:—
The Kawasaki strikers, who have hitherto behaved with commendable orderliness, have at last become impatient, and yesterday there were serious collisions with the police in which there was much bloodshed. Over ten thousand workers proceeded to the Ikuta and Sannomiya shrines yesterday morning in order to perform their devotions. When passing Shinkaiichi at about 8 a.m. on their way to the Sannomiya shrine, they took it into their heads to raid the Kawasaki yard. A number of policemen who were posted near the Electric Office at Minatogawa did their best to prevent their entrance, and a naturally there occurred a serious conflict between the demonstrators and the police. Half the demonstrators cooled down and went on, but the other half continued their attack. The police cordon was soon broken, and the triumphant mob rushed southwards in the direction of the yard. Further south they were again stopped by another police cordon. Here a severe fight soon ensued. Mr. Endo, the Chief of the Aioibashi Police, who was in command of the police force there, on the ground that it was impossible for the police to check the rushing waves of workers by peaceful means, ordered his men to draw their swords. In the struggle that followed some twenty workers were more or less seriously injured, while there were several casualties on the side of the police. One of the injured workers is reported to be in a critical condition.

At the news of the encounter, police reinforcements arrived from various quarters, and the men were driven off, withdrawing to the Sannomiya shrine. Two hundred workers are said to have been arrested in connection with the trouble.

In connection with the encounter, Governor Ariyoshi expresses profound regret that things have come to such a pass. He says that there is nothing objectionable in the workers worshipping at shrines, if they refrain from any attempt to utilise the occasion for demonstration. The general behaviour of the workers yesterday, however, showed that they were carrying out officially forbidden demonstrations on the plea that they were visiting the shrines. The Governor thinks that in view of yesterday's happenings it will be necessary for the authorities either to prohibit such pilgrimages, only permitting worshipping by a limited number of workers' representatives, or absolutely to prohibit their taking a route other than that which is necessary for paying such visits.

Mr. Kagawa lays the whole blame at the doors of the police who, he says, precipitated the crisis by attacking the workers with drawn swords.

SITUATION DESPERATE: GOVERNOR MEDIATING.

Kobe, August 5th.

The Governor of Hyogo, Mr. Ariyoshi, has officially announced his intention of mediating in the dockyard strike, and has issued a statement to the press, guaranteeing to the workmen a discharge allowance, the adoption of the factory committee system and recognition of the men's union, as conditions of a strike settlement.

The situation in regard to the Mitsubishi strike has become somewhat worse, owing to the decision of the strikers to go over the conduct of the strike to the Yatai leaders, at present at Kobe.

Half-a-dozen very prominent lawyers are coming to Kobe for the purpose of bringing an action against the police, on account of their causing the death of strikers from sword wounds in the back. —Reuter.

\$150,000,000 CAPITAL.

CHINESE OVERSEAS HOME INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

The Government Bureau of Economic Information circulates the following:—

The Chinese Overseas Home Industry Development Commission, initiated by two Chinese overseas merchants of Fukien families, Hwang Yi-tsu and Kwo Tsang-hsi, is in process of organization. It is planned to raise a capital of \$150,000,000 among Chinese overseas for the purpose of undertaking manufacturing, banking, railway and shipping developments. The China and South Seas Bank is one of the subsidiary enterprises.

Fukien, Kwangtung, Chekiang, and Kiangsu will be the first fields of operation. A tea factory will be established in Fukien, a sugar factory in Kwangtung, a silk factory in Chekiang, and a cotton mill in Kiangsu. Messrs. Hwang and Kwo have been elected the representatives in China, while the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Rangoon Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and the Manila Chinese Chamber of Commerce are the representatives for the South Seas. Preparation bureaux have been opened at Shanghai and Amoy. This undertaking is the result of the recent invitation of the Government to wealthy overseas merchants to help in the development of their own country.

AMBER GLASSES.

Amber lenses have proved to be most efficient for out-door wear in the tropical sun. All irritating light rays are absorbed and the result is a restful feeling to the eye and a relief from the white glare. Amber lenses are especially recommended to those whose work takes them in the sun. Army officers find them indispensable on the range; persons contemplating a sea voyage will find these glasses almost a necessity. Amber lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric forms are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co. Scientific Opticians, located in Queen's Road Central.—Advt.

THE WORLD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 P.M.

Monday, 15th August.

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 P.M.

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A SUPER FOX FEATURE in 7 parts.

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ONE OUGHT.

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925

We have made a reduction
of

15%

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This reduction is offered to August 18th.

Tabaqueria Filipina,

38, Queen's Road Central.

928

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

A second extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. was held at the Hongkong Hotel, on Saturday, July 27th, when the resolutions carried at the extraordinary meeting on July 27th were confirmed, and further resolutions, including one providing for an increase in capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000, were agreed to.

Mr. J. Scott Harrison (Chairman) presided, and there were also present: Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. C. Montague Edie, Mr. E. A. M. Williams (Directors), Mr. J. H. Taggart (manager and secretary), the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Rev. Fr. Robert, Messrs. Fung Tat Hang, M. M. Raymond, H. Birkett and W. E. Van Eps.

The Manager read the published notice to the meeting.

The Chairman said:—The initial object for which this meeting has been called is for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the first extraordinary general meeting held on the 27th ultimo and of confirming, if thought fit, as a special resolution, the two resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2) which were passed as extraordinary resolutions at such first meeting. Those resolutions, as you will remember, concerned the approval of the draft new Memorandum of Association with respect to the objects of the Company, and also the approval of the draft new Articles of Association of the Company.

You will also remember that at the above mentioned first meeting I shortly explained to you why your Directors thought it essential to alter the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and I do not consider it necessary to deal further therewith except to add that at the meeting in question the draft new Memorandum of Association and the draft new Articles of Association were unanimously approved, and that resolutions recording such approval were unanimously passed as extraordinary resolutions.

Under the Hongkong Companies' Ordinance, however, it is necessary that the approval of the new Memorandum and Articles of Association shall be signified by special resolutions, and consequently this meeting has been convened for the purpose (inter alia) of enabling the extraordinary resolutions above referred to to be confirmed as special resolutions, and I accordingly beg to propose the confirmation as a special resolution of the first of the said extraordinary resolutions, namely:—

- (1)—That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the printed form for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this meeting.

HEAVEN HELPS THOSE
WHO HELP THEMSELVES.
SIGN THE PETITION TO-DAY
FOR
A VOICE IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The Rev. Fr. ROBERT seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: I now beg to propose the confirmation as a special resolution of the second of the said extraordinary resolutions, namely:—

- (2)—That the new articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing articles thereof.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook seconded the motion. Carried unanimously.

The Chairman: This meeting will now be continued for the purpose of dealing with the further business which according to the said notice is to be brought before it, namely, the consideration, if thought fit, of the three resolutions (Nos. 3, 4 and 5) set out in the notice and already read to you by the Manager.

The first of these last-mentioned resolutions, namely, that numbered 3, concerns the proposal to divide each of the existing 50,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each, constituting the Company's present capital of \$1,000,000 into five fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

As you are aware, the Company's shares are at the present time quoted at the market at \$213.50 each, and the effect of the above resolution, if passed, will naturally be not only to reduce the nominal value of the shares in question to \$10 each, but also to reduce the market value more or less correspondingly, and thus render the shares more marketable.

The next resolution for your consideration is that numbered 4 in the notice, which relates to the proposal to increase the Company's capital from its present figure of \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000, and I will, I think, be content if I deal with this resolution and the one which follows it (No. 5) together.

THE HOTEL IN KOWLOON

Your Directors, as my predecessor in this chair, Mr. Lowe, intimated in the course of his speech at the annual general meeting held in March last—are making arrangements with a view to erecting a modern hotel at Kowloon, and with that end in view, have recently sold that part of the Company's property which is known as "Hotel Manager's" at a figure which has brought a handsome profit to the Company.

This profit has been transferred to the credit of the Company's general reserve, and your Directors propose to capitalize the sum of \$1,000,000 standing to the credit of that reserve by the issue of bonus shares in the manner indicated in resolution No. 5 above referred to.

The effect of this, if approved by you, will be to increase the Company's capital from \$1,000,000, consisting of 100,000 shares of \$10 each to \$2,500,000 consisting of 250,000 shares of \$10 each; but in view of your Directors' intentions regarding the erection of the Hotel at Kowloon, and another matter—to which I shall presently make reference—they consider it advisable to take power to further increase the Company's capital by the creation of 50,000 additional shares of \$10 each. These last mentioned shares will not be issued immediately, but, as indicated in the said notice, at such time or times and on such terms in every respect as your Company's Board of Directors may think fit. And I may add that it is highly probable that except with regard to 8,000 of such shares, they will be issued at a premium. The 8,000 shares in question will be issued in respect of the other matter, to which I have already referred, which relates to a proposal that this Company shall acquire the undertaking of the Steam Laundry on the basis of a sale for shares.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

A provisional agreement, which is made subject to the ratification both of the shareholders of the Steam Laundry Company and those of this Company, has been executed by the two Companies concerned, and in due course steps will be taken under the terms of the provisional agreement in question to bring the matter before the shareholders of this Company at a further extraordinary general meeting of its shareholders entirely distinct from the meetings which are the subject of the notice convening this and the other meeting therein referred to, which is being, and has for some time past, been advertised in the local newspapers.

I do not think it necessary at this stage to enter into further details regarding the above proposal, except to intimate that the basis of the sale, if approved, will be that one hotel share of the nominal value of \$10 will be given in exchange for every complete two and a half shares of the Steam Laundry Company, each of which shares is of the nominal value of \$5, and that these 8,000 shares will be issued at par. If, however, any shareholder would like to ask any questions or seek any explanation in regard to the three resolutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 with which I have just dealt, I shall be pleased to endeavour to answer such questions and give such explanation to the best of my ability. If no questions are asked, or explanation sought, I shall assume that you approve of all the three resolutions in question, and will thereupon propose separately each of such resolutions.

There being no questions the Chairman proposed the following resolution as an extraordinary resolution, namely:—

- (3)—That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

Mr. E. M. RAYMOND seconded the motion. Carried unanimously.

The Chairman: I now beg to propose the following further resolution as an extraordinary resolution, namely:—

- (4)—That after the division aforesaid, the capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 shares of \$10 each to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each; such new shares (subject to the aforesaid mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

Mr. W. E. VAN EPS seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: I now beg to propose the following further resolution as an extraordinary resolution, namely:—

- (5)—That it is desirable to capitalize the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the general reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalization such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since December 31st, 1920, and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

Mr. Fung Tat Hang seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously. This concluded the business.

SPORT.

LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE.

A League match was played on Saturday between the Civil Service Club and the Kowloon Cricket Club which resulted in a win for the latter by 6 points. Appended are the scores:—

A. B. Allan.	A. W. E. Davidson.
G. E. Roylance.	W. T. Elson.
A. E. Socombe.	H. Overy.
J. Blake.	J. Gibson.
(Skip) 23	(Skip) 17
F. Bacon.	H. E. Stevens.
R. C. Watt.	J. Hyde.
R. Duncan.	J. Stalker.
H. J. Stanley.	J. McMurtrie.
(Skip) 17	(Skip) 10
J. Hall.	R. C. Hunter.
C. Sara.	F. G. Herridge.
C. J. Teachi.	J. P. Robinson.
W. Fincher.	A. G. Pile.
(Skip) 16	(Skip) 28

WHO WAS THE TENANT? MUTUAL TENANT DISPUTE OVER RENT.

CHINESE USE OF "TONG" NAMES.

Confusion owing to the use of a "tong" name led to a landlord v. tenant action, in the Summary Court, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood), on Friday afternoon. The amount in dispute was \$54, being two months rent of the 3rd floor at No. 235, Queen's Road East. Au Yeung Tso Shueing was the plaintiff and the defendant was Pang King Tak Tong, otherwise Pang Kwok In.

Mr. Watson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Rowan for the defendant.

The point in dispute, Mr. Watson explained to the Judge, was simply whether the defendant was liable.

Mr. Rowan: We say you are suing the wrong man.

The plaintiff related that the defendant wanted to become the tenant and told him to put down his name as "Pang King Tak Tong." Plaintiff always collected the rent from the defendant until the premises in April, leaving two months' rent due. When asked for the money, the defendant said: "Later on." Last October the rent was raised; the increase was discussed with the defendant and he agreed to pay it.

The Judge: He did not deny liability for the rent!

Plaintiff: No, my Lord. At his new address his letter-box is inscribed: "Pang King Tak Tong."

A pawnbroker, Chou Chee Hing, said he bought the defendant's furniture when he moved from No. 235, Queen's Road East. The man seemed to be living there because he was having a bath when the witness called about the transaction.

The defendant gave his evidence with fluency and at some length. He said he lived at No. 92, Hollywood Road. He had never lived at No. 235, Queen's Road East; his mother, Mrs. Pang, lived there. He took no part in the negotiations respecting the tenancy.

The Judge (to Mr. Rowan): That is your only witness?

Mr. Rowan: Yes, my Lord.

The Judge: I don't think I accept his version (to the witness): Stand down, will you?

Mr. Rowan: He is to be believed, just as much as the plaintiff. I think his version is quite straightforward. If you will allow me, I will try to get another witness.

The Judge: You have had your opportunity. The facts seem to be quite clear.

His Honour called for the counterfoils of the rent receipts and remarked that they seemed to be "quite clear."

Mr. Rowan: Why is the defendant alleged to be the tenant? Simply because his mother and sister are out of the Colony and we have no documentary evidence that he is not the tenant.

The Judge: Why did you not pay the money into Court, deny liability, and ask for an adjournment till the mother came back? I don't say, "Do it now."

I am going to give judgment against you. But that is what you should have done if the case had been straightforward and honest.

Mr. Rowan: I do not think I am under any liability to do that.

The Judge: Do you want to be heard any further? I don't think it is much use.

In his judgment, His Honour indicated that the plaintiff had satisfied him on all points raised in the course of the action. He found that the defendant was the tenant and the liability to pay rent under the tenancy rested with him. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff, with costs.

A CHINESE GUILD MEETING.

DISORDERLY PROCEEDINGS AND A SEQUEL.

A case which threw some interesting side lights on the proceedings of Chinese guilds was heard by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, on Saturday. It appeared that the proprietor of a rattan shop was haled before his trade guild at the instance of his own workmen. Their ground of complaint was said to be that "he had not beaten his apprentices." There had been a fight in the shop and the men seemed to think that the master unduly favoured the apprentices.

At the meeting of the guild the master was told that he was fined \$15. He objected, however, on the ground that the proceedings were irregular; that the Chairman of the meeting was the only person who had power to fine him, and that the complainants were, in effect, the people who had fined him, having acted as both prosecutor and judge. After that there was a fight and the proceedings ended in uproar.

All this led to three men being charged before the Magistrate with assaulting the shopkeeper.

The official chairman of the guild gave evidence that he did not regard the meeting as in order. He heard someone say that the complainant was fined \$15, but no one but himself had the right to impose a fine. There was then a free fight in which pinners, brooms, and other weapons of offence were used.

The Magistrate said it was clear that the defendants' proceedings had been totally unauthorised. He sent the principal defendant to prison for fourteen days and fined the others \$10 each. They were also required to sign an undertaking to be of good behaviour.

Arnold Malabar, an Englishman, has recently been ordained a Buddhist priest, after a year's novitiate in Colombo. The ceremony took place at Galle, near Moratuwa, Ceylon.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL TRAGEDY!

SPANIARD FOUND WITH THROAT CUT.

A distressing tragedy occurred at the Astor House Hotel, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday morning. A commotion was heard on one of the landings, and the residents and servants, who came to see what was the matter, found a man, who was staying at the hotel, lying on the floor with his throat cut. He bled to death within five minutes. Dr. Souza, whose office is near, was sent for, and arrived just before the man passed away.

Some of the eye-witnesses say that the deceased was struggling with his wife just before the occurrence, and this report naturally gives rise to a number of theories as to what may have occurred. Members of the detective force were at the hotel within a few minutes and a thorough investigation and an endeavour to reconstruct, from the evidence available, what happened, being made.

The wife was detained pending inquiries, and later on it was thought advisable, in view of her general condition, to send her to the Government Civil Hospital. She is a small, delicate woman and was evidently in a state of complete nervous prostration after the affair.

The dead man was Mr. Luis Coma Capdulla, a Spanish merchant. His age was 48, and he was a man of powerful physique. He arrived, with his wife, from Manila, by the S.S. *Taiyu Maru*, on August 5th. He and his wife have friends in the Colony, which they have visited on previous occasions.

GANG ROBS A SHROFF.

WHAT A CONSTABLE SAW.

Mr. D. J. Lewis (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master), on Saturday, prosecuted, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese charged with being concerned, with others not in custody, in snatching \$93 from the shroff of the China Mail Steamship Company.

It was alleged that, near the Western Market, the shroff was surrounded by about ten men and robbed of the money. The defendant was stated to have been one of two who impeded the shroff while others robbed him.

A Chinese constable stated that he saw a crowd round the shroff and when he found out what had occurred he followed the gang for some distance. Ultimately he saw the money divided between them.

The Magistrate asked the constable why he did not arrest somebody at the beginning and the reply was that he did not know which had the money.

The defendant was sent to prison for six weeks.

THE PAY OF JAPANESE SEAMEN.

STATEMENT BY A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

An authority in the Department of Communications, says the Japan Advertiser, draws attention to the fact that the wages of seamen in Japan are higher than in Great Britain and America. He says:—

The question of seamen in this country before the war did not attract much attention, as the influence of shipping was then feeble. But since the war the country's shipping has greatly developed, and during the war all the shipping companies here suffered from the shortage of seamen. Special efforts had to be made in order to recruit the necessary number of men, and as a result the wages of seamen were between 20 and 35 per cent. higher than land men. The sea workers were also given special considerations in many other respects.

Owing to the present depression of shipping, however, the shipping companies have been compelled to reduce the number of men in their employ or to lower wages. As a matter of fact, even the Osaka Shosen Kaisha reduced wages by 20 per cent. in January last. Yet the wages of seamen in this country are higher than those in Great Britain and America.

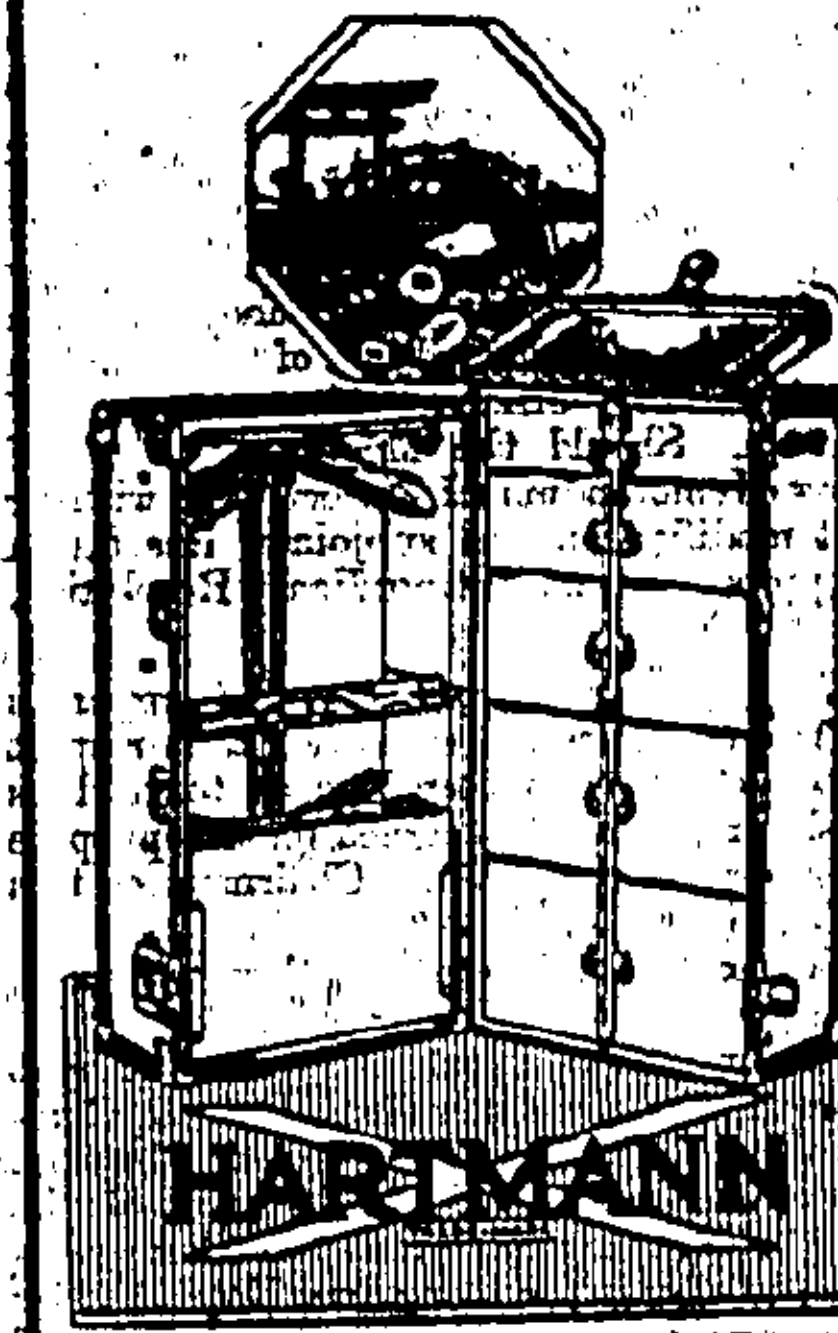
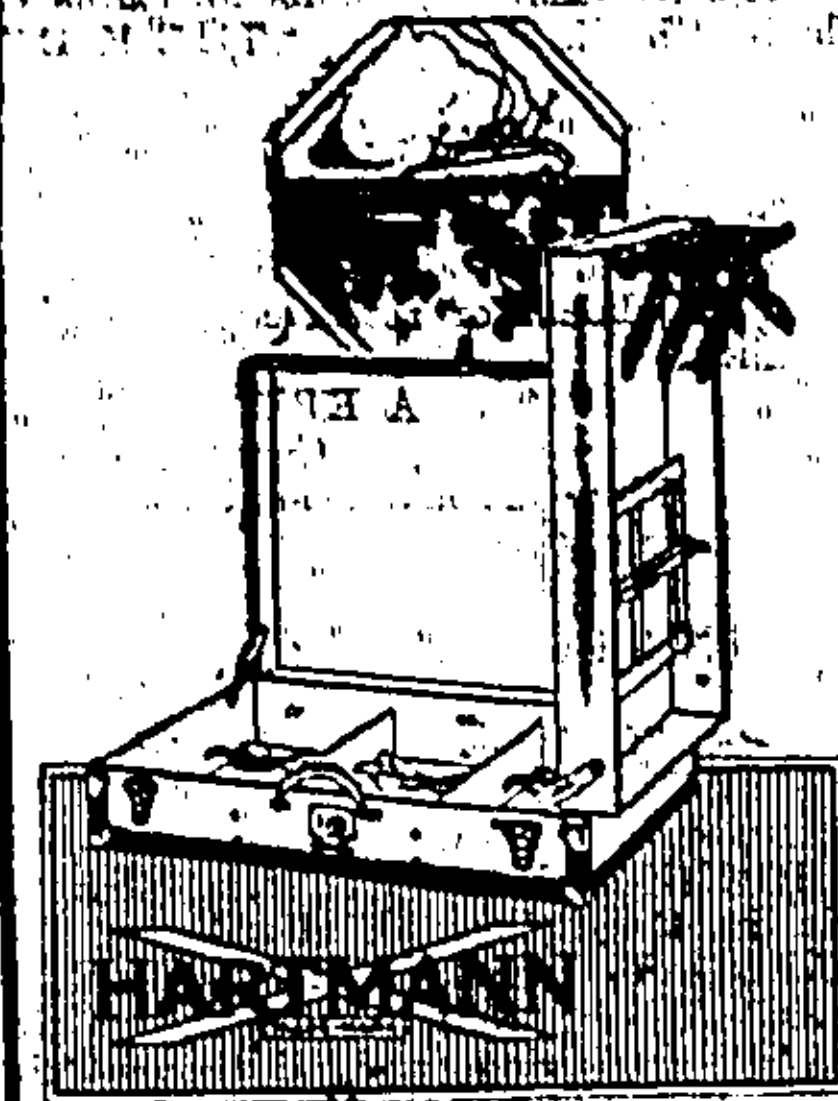
British seamen get 13 per cent. less and American seamen 8 to 10 per cent. less than Japanese seamen. Of course, wages depend upon the supply of seamen. As there are more seamen in England than are now required, a decline in their wages is inevitable, but the fact that Japanese wages are higher is not due to any shortage of seamen in this country. In fact, there is much talk of unemployment among the seamen. Many ships are now tied up, and it must be difficult for the shipowners to pay high wages to the men in their employ. In England, shipowners have begun to employ their sea and land men alternately except in some special kinds of work. If such means are adopted in this country, it will make it easier to level up the monetary differences between seamen and land men.

ORDINANCES ALLOWED.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—

- An Ordinance to provide for the establishment of a Volunteer Force.
- An Ordinance to provide for the protection of trees, shrubs, and other plants.
- An Ordinance to amend the University Ordinance, 1911.
- An Ordinance to amend the Volunteer Ordinance, 1920.
- An Ordinance to authorize the making of by-laws in respect of Halls Wharf.
- An Ordinance to modify certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, as amended by the Treaty of Peace (Amendment) Order, 1920, and by the Treaty of Peace (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1920, for the purpose of adapting the provisions of the Order to the circumstances of the Colony of Hongkong.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



DID YOU EVER
LOSE YOUR TEMPER WHEN YOU
HAD TO DIVE TO THE VERY
BOTTOM OF AN OLD FASHIONED
TRUNK TO GET WHAT YOU WANTED.
OWNERS OF **HARTMANN**
NEVER HAVE THIS INCONVENIENCE.
IN FACT MANY PEOPLE USE THEIR
HARTMANN THE YEAR AROUND AS
A DRESS CLOSET.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S SOLE AGENTS.

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PATENT.

UNIVERSAL PACKING

STEAM & HYDRAULIC
SOLE AGENTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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HONGKONG.

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UPRIGHTS & GRANDS.

SOLE AGENTS:

ANDERSON'S

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

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SMART SELECTION

OF
THE
POPULAR
**BATSWING
BOW
TIE.**



These are exclusive goods and are
Distinctive in Quality and Design.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG WATER POLO ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the above Association will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 6 o'clock, at the Victoria Recreation Club, Representatives of Teams intending to Compete in the Water Polo Shield Competition are requested to attend.

R. C. WITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, August 13th, 1921. [1314]

G. B. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer of the Loans Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £100,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 o'clock A.M. on August 15th, 1921.

The tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and enclosed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 23 George III, Cap. 45 and 41 George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

A. DELACROIX, Lt.-Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, R.A.P.C.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, August 13th, 1921. [1315]

G. B. R.

SALE BY TENDER OF H.M.S. "ROSARIO."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above-named Ship with ENGINES and BOILERS and various Auxiliary Machinery on board, as she lies at the Naval Anchorage, Kowloon.

Full particulars of the Ship, conditions of sale, and permits to view the ship may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Forms of Tender will be issued on application subject to payment of a deposit of \$100 which will be returned if Tender is not accepted.

The vessel will be on view from the 1st to 31st August inclusive between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. and Tenders must reach the Commodore's Office not later than 12 Noon on THURSDAY, 1st September, 1921.

Length overall 204 ft.
Length between Perpendiculars 180 ft.
Breadth, extreme 33 ft.
Depth under Side of Keel to Upper Deck (amidships) 17 ft.
Nominal Displacement 980 tons
Propelling Machinery—Triple expansion (1400 H.P.)

Diameter of Cylinders—18", 26", & 42". Stroke 2'0".

Boilers—Bellville Water Tube & No. 4.

H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer.

H.M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, July 29th, 1921. 1279 //

NOTICE

WE beg to announce that we have been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, as from the 5th August, 1921.

H. SKOTT & CO.
Hongkong, August 10th, 1921. [1308]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER

"DAIRY" BRAND \$1.45 per lb.
"DAIRY MAID" \$1.35 " "
"PASTRY" \$1.15 " "

CHEESE

GOUDA (Full Cream) \$1.25 per lb.
AUSTRALIAN CHeddar \$1.20 per lb.
FLONIC (own make) \$0.50 a jar.
COULNMILK (own make) \$0.40 per pot.

FISH

FILLETS 80 cts. per lb.
HADDOCKS 70 cts. per lb.
KIPPERES 60 cts. per lb.
RED HERRINGS 50 cts. per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COOLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Aguiar Street, Telephone No. 2332.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS,

TUESDAYS—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—

VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS—

EXCELLENT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

INTIMATIONS

WARNING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the exclusive exhibition rights for China of the Charles Chaplin film called "THE KID" is the property of the FINEST NATIONAL EXHIBITORS Circuit and that these rights have not been sold or leased to any person or firm in China.

Proceedings will be taken against anybody exhibiting fraudulent or stolen copies of this film in China.

A KRISSEL,
Counsel for
First National Exhibitors Circuit
Shanghai, July 10th, 1921. 1349

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show wherein the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting

and also for the following further purposes, namely—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification submitted by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (No. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,000,000 divided into 200,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 100,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed in bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all dividends and the Company ceased since the 31st December 1920, and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this Fourteenth day of July, 1921.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. 1192

INTIMATIONS

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.
PRECIS OF PETITION.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HONGKONG makes the Laws and levies the Taxation for all purposes in the Colony.

This Council is composed of 14 Members—8 Official and 6 Unofficials. All the Officials are obliged to Vote as directed by H.E. THE GOVERNOR, whose will is, therefore, law.

Of these 6 Unofficial Members of Council 4 ARE SELECTED BY THE GOVERNOR, and only 2 go through any form of election.

These two are chosen, respectively, by the Chamber of Commerce and the Unofficial Justices of the Peace, the latter of whom are all appointed by THE GOVERNOR. These two bodies number together only about 350 electors. As, however, many belong to both bodies, the actual number of individual voters is less than 350, for some of them have two votes each.

THE REST OF THE COMMUNITY HAVE NO VOICE AT ALL.

The Petition, which you are invited to sign, asks the House of Commons to remedy this state of affairs by—

1. Substituting the principle of election for nomination in the case of the non-Chinese members, so that they may, in fact as well as in name, represent those on whose behalf they speak and vote.

2. Granting an unofficial majority of one (subject to adequate safeguards) by increasing the number of unofficial members of Council from 6 to 9.

3. Granting a wider electorate for the above purpose by giving the vote to all British subjects on the Jury List and to those who are qualified for Jury service but exempted from it by reason of their occupations. This would embrace many Government servants and members of the Imperial Forces in the Colony. The representation of the Chamber of Commerce would be left unchanged, as it is felt that the important local commercial and shipping interests require direct and expert representation. The Chinese representation would be increased from two to three members in order to maintain the same proportion as at present. These members would continue to be appointed by the Governor.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR has reported to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in favour of the election of all non-Chinese members and has added that he is agreeable to an increase in the unofficial element, provided that the official element is increased accordingly.

He has expressed a doubt, however, whether any change is generally desired.

YOU ARE NOW ASKED TO REMOVE THIS DOUBT BY SIGNING THE PETITION.

Hongkong, August 9th, 1921. 1307.

NOTICE.

THE PETITION for a more Representative form of Constitution in Hongkong will be collected from the places where it has been deposited for signature, on MONDAY, 15th inst. [1303]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
Bones CK, KK, LM, LN, LR, LU,
LW, MA, ME, MN, A, 50.

WANTED.—Competent STENO-GRAPHER with knowledge of filing—Apply Box MN, c/o Daily Press Office. 95

WANTED.—Married Couple require Small FURNISHED FLAT or Apartments, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily Press Office. 83

WANTED TO RENT.—GODOWN at Waterfront on long lease. Letters with particulars about location etc. Box MJ, c/o Daily Press Office. 103

FOR SALE.—OVERLAND 5-SEATER CAB 1920 Model in splendid condition, Spare Wheel, Tyre and all accessories. Owner driven. Price for cash \$2,200 or near offer. Reply to Box MQ, c/o Daily Press Office. 100

FOR SALE.—English Made SIDE SADDLE Pigskin, Complete, Numbaid, Bridle, Girths. Seen any time 146, The Peak. 103

FOR SALE.—4 STEWART TERRACE, Peak.—Apply to H. E. Pottier, Princess Buildings. 97

FOR SALE.—ONE LEVIS MOTOR CYCLE, just arrived, latest Model, two Speed Gear, 27½. Apply Box ML, c/o Daily Press Office. 91

TO LET.—"HAZLEDINE", 63, Robinson Road, with Tennis Court. Apply COMPTON PRADORE DEPT., Jardine, Matheson & Co. 101

WANTED

BOOK-KEEPER by an Import and Export firm.
Apply to—
Box No. 1297,
Care of Daily Press Office. 1297

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yammat.
For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD. 1142

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
"E"
WHISKY

Equal to any—

better than most.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 816.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOGUES RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 13th, 1921.

THE LABOUR TROUBLES OF JAPAN.

The latest papers from Japan show that the labour strike which has been maintained for several weeks in the great shipbuilding yards at Kobe is petering out. By the beginning of August nearly 75 per cent. of the normal working force had returned to work. Capital took up a firm stand against what is called "the new Radicalism." The Companies were quite prepared to adjust what could be shown to be legitimate grievances on the part of their workmen. They claim indeed that it has always been their policy to lead the nation in the matter of social betterment amongst the workers. Of their own initiative in the past they have effected great improvements in working conditions in the yards, and they complained that the recent dissatisfaction had come upon them in the nature of a surprise "since there was, nothing to warrant it." The explanation given by an official of one of the Companies, and it no doubt represents the view generally held in Capitalist circles, is: that the trouble was originated by paid agitators who had committed a certain amount of radical literature to memory and talked glibly of "economic rights" and utopian theories which they very imperfectly understood. Whether that is sufficient to account for a disaffection in labour circles which is widespread in Japan, as in most other industrial countries, is a matter on which there is not likely to be any agreement. Labour is claiming in Japan, as it is claiming everywhere else, its just rewards. It is true that many of the demands made have exceeded the bounds of reason, but the ultimate settlements must rest upon a basis of justice to both sides, and when justice is recognised, contentment and peace ensue. This struggle in the whole labour world is teaching the important lesson to labour that wages have an economic

limit beyond which they cannot go without imperilling the whole industry. We have had eloquent illustrations of that fact in Great Britain, and we are told that costs of production to-day in Japan are already so high that a large part of the fifty per cent. loss which Japan has suffered in her export trade can safely be charged up against it, and that any material increase now in production costs will wipe out a large part of the remaining fifty per cent., certainly that part in which Japan has not a natural monopoly. That argument is applicable in many countries of the world at the present time. When, for example, we see such enormous differences in the production costs of the various countries of the world as were shown by the recent tenders received in Peking for railway locomotives and cars made to specifications as to every detail we are afforded an object lesson in the economic basis of trade of the utmost importance to industrial organizations everywhere. The country which is able to combine cheapness with efficiency in its productions is obviously the country which has the best chance in the world's markets, and no industrial country depending for its prosperity largely on the export of its products can afford to ignore the fact that there is a limit beyond which wages and the general cost of living cannot rise. Not only, however, must the aims of Labour be turned to increased production and greater efficiency, but the first business of Governments must be to reduce their expenditure, for one of the chief factors in the rising cost of living has manifestly been the ever-increasing cost of government, entailing unprecedented scales of taxation, and it is only as retrenchment proceeds in this direction that we can hope for growing contentment among the people upon whose shoulders the burden ultimately rests.

It is estimated that twenty battalions of Cantonese troops have arrived at Nanning, the capital of Kwangsi.

The residence of Major Bagnall, at No. 173, The Peak, was entered by a burglar on Thursday night through an open window. He was seen by the Major but when he knew that he was discovered the thief ran out of the house and escaped.

It is announced that the first steps to be taken by the new Government authorities in the province of Kwangsi will be to disband all superfluous troops within the province, to abolish gambling and to encourage the people to promote industries "no matter how small they may be."

The Chinese Minister to Belgium has reported that the Belgian Government proposes to found a Chinese-Belgian Academy, probably at Louvain for the purpose of promoting relations between China and Belgium. The Sino-French Institute at Lyons is taken as a model for the academy. It is proposed that the cost shall be jointly borne by the Belgian and Chinese Governments and that the institution shall be under joint control. It is reported that the Belgian Government is willing to set aside a certain portion of the Belgian Boxer Indemnity of 1900 for Sino-Belgian educational and industrial purposes.

The Bangkok papers record the death of the Supreme Patriarch of the Kingdom of Siam. His Majesty the King attended the ceremonial bathing of the remains. The Bangkok Times says:—"To the foreigner within the gates the Supreme Patriarch is little more than a name. His rare appearances at state ceremonies, like the coronation of His late Majesty, the Coronation of King Rama VI., the coronation of the Queen Mother, and his allocutions on occasions of national importance were the only times he was brought into contact with the outside world. His Holiness set forth during the Great War with the voice of authority what is the Buddhist attitude toward National Defence and Administration, and quite a useful purpose was served when this allocution was translated and published in English. The peroration was noted at the time as containing a concise statement of the Buddhist Faith, giving the clearest idea in the fewest possible words. As head of the great Order and His Majesty's Spiritual Preceptor, he occupied a position of much influence, and his passing removes yet another link with the old regime. The State and the Order are the poorer for the passing of the Supreme Patriarch." He entered the Order as a Novice and never left it. He died at the age of 63.

It is announced in the Government Gazette that at the next meeting of the Legislative Council a Bill will be introduced amending the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance of 1913. The "Objects and Reasons" state:—"This bill is introduced on instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in order to bring our existing loan legislation into line with present day requirements."

The Canton Times states that there is absolutely no truth whatever in the "Washington report" we quoted the other day to the effect that President Sun Yat-sen and Dr. Wu Ting-fang or either of them are or is anxious to attend the Washington Conference in any capacity whatever. Neither of them has expressed any intention or desire to go to Washington for the simple and sufficient reason that the final rout of the Tucknate with its Peking tail must be effected in China and not in Washington, D.C.

WAR MEMORIAL AT FANLING: UNVEILED BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

Yesterday afternoon, His Excellency the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.), unveiled, at Fanling, a memorial to the members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club who fell in the war. At the conclusion of the day's play, the members gathered round the memorial, which has been placed on the garden plot in front of the Club-house and, at the request of Mr. Justice Gompertz, H.E. the Governor performed the ceremony. The members were sorry to learn that the Captain of the Club, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, has had some slight recurrence of the trouble which, in a more acute form, necessitated a long period of rest earlier in the year. Mr. Holyoak had been advised by his medical adviser not to make the journey to Fanling, and, in fact, to keep to the house for a few days, so that the memorial, in which he had taken a keen interest, had to be unveiled in his absence.

The memorial consists of a block of unpolished, rough hewn granite, mounted on a pedestal, and inscribed with the dates "1914-1918" and the words, "In memory of the members of this Club who gave their lives for their country."

His Honour Mr. Justice GOMPERTZ said that, in the unfortunate absence of the Captain of the Club, Mr. Holyoak, he had been deputed by the Committee to ask His Excellency to be good enough to unveil the memorial erected by the members of the Club to their fellow members who fell in the great war.

His Excellency THE GOVERNOR said: I feel it an honour to have the opportunity of unveiling this memorial. It was Mr. Holyoak's intention—I am sorry he is not here to-day—to explain briefly the reason why the memorial has taken its present form. As he is not here, it has fallen to me to do so. The original idea was to have a bronze scroll in the Club-house showing the names of the members of the Club who had fallen in the war, but, owing to the fire at the Happy Valley Club-house, in 1917, practically all the records of the Club were lost and, among them, the list of members who were on active service. It was felt, therefore, that to erect a scroll of that kind now would be to run the risk of omitting a certain number of names. It would almost necessarily be incomplete because the members of the Club at the war included, not only people known to us, but also a large number of military and naval men who had played hard during their term of service at the station. The idea of the Committee then was that a stone such as has now been erected would be regarded as including everybody and also occupy a more prominent position than any scroll would have done. I think, myself, the idea is a good one. In any case, a scroll would almost certainly be incomplete whereas, we have now a memorial that will recall to everyone of you the names of those friends of yours who died for their country in the war. It reminds one, also, of the fact that, as has been shown here as well as elsewhere, the best sportsmen have been the best soldiers. Hongkong has always had a good record for sport and during the war it also had a good record. I have now the honour to unveil this memorial in memory of the members of the Club who fell in the great war.

The memorial was then unveiled, and the proceedings concluded.

NEW DOCTORS ON THE LOCAL LIST.

The following medical men have been added to the list of those entitled to practise medicine in the Colony:—
Mr. Wong Man, of 3, Caine Road, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Bachelor of Chirurgery, Cambridge.

Mr. Wong Sik-to, of 3, Caine Road, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory.

2.50 p.m., August 13th.
Typhoon in about 125 deg. Long. E. 37 deg. Lat. N., moving W.
Typhoon in about 145 deg. Long. E. 20 deg. Lat. N. moving W.N.W.

IRISH PROBLEM: GENERAL SMUTS' LETTER TO MR. DE VALERA

BOOMERANG OF STRIKE: SHIPBUILDERS CLOSING WORKS.

SILESIAN PROBLEM: DECISION OF SUPREME COUNCIL.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH BUREAU'S AGENCY.)

BOOMERANG OF STRIKE. FAMOUS SHIPBUILDING FIRM'S DECISION.

LONDON, August 15th.
The famous shipbuilding firm of Harland and Wolff, formerly at Poplar and now at Glasgow, announce that their works will, temporarily, be closed down on September 30th, owing to repeated strikes, reduced output and inability to promise dates of delivery.

They believe that business will only come when it accords with economic laws.

AMERICAN IMPORT DUTIES. HOW THEY WILL BE APPLIED.

WASHINGTON, August 15th.
The principle of the American valuation in assessing new tariff duties on imported merchandise, as agreed upon by the Republican Party, is to assess ad valorem duties calculated on the basis of American wholesale selling price on all imports, where comparable competitive articles of domestic manufacture are to be found.

It is believed that the principle will apply to 75 per cent. of the imports; otherwise they will be assessed at the selling price of a comparable imported commodity, or at the value of the article in the country of origin, plus expenses to an American port, and plus profit of not less than 18 per cent. In other cases, the basis will be to revert to production costs, plus expense of shipment to America.

MISSING EXPLORERS.

CHRISTIANIA, August 15th.
The search for Tessem and Knudsen, the missing members of the Amundsen Expedition, has not yet been abandoned, and two members of the relief expedition continue to search the North-West of Siberia.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE. HEAD OF AMERICAN DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON, August 15th.
President Harding has designated Mr. Hughes as the head of the American delegation to the Washington Conference, and entrusted him with the task of arranging all the remaining details.

MELILLA RISING.

FATE OF GENERAL NAVARRO.
MADRID, August 15th.
An official communiqué states that General Navarro was captured while conferring with rebel Moors. Their leaders protected General Navarro, whom they brought for safety to the Moorish chief Benaballa.

TREATY WITH UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT BY MEXICAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

MEXICO CITY, August 14th.
The Foreign Ministry has issued a statement saying that it does not intend signing a treaty with the United States before the Government has been recognised.

SPANISH CABINET.

MADRID, August 14th.
Senor Maura has formed a Cabinet.

EARLIER CABLES.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE AT STOCKHOLM

JAPAN TO BE REPRESENTED.

STOCKHOLM, August 15th.
Japan will be one of the three non-European countries, with Canada and the United States, to be represented at the inter-parliamentary conference here on August 17th. Sixteen Parliaments will be represented.

LATEST CABLES.
DISARMAMENT IN GERMANY.

QUESTION DISCUSSED BY SUPREME COUNCIL.

LONDON, August 14th.
At the concluding session, the Supreme Council discussed disarmament in Germany.

Marshal Foch submitted a resolution, unanimously adopted by the Inter-Allied Military Commission, proposing the continuation of the Commission's control in Germany.

A long discussion ensued. While opinion was unanimous that a watch on Germany must be maintained, there were differences on the subject of the number, the duration and the headquarters of the Commissions.

A resolution was subsequently adopted maintaining the Commissions, but contemplating a gradual cutting down.

The Council passed a resolution raising the economic sanctions, conditionally on Germany meeting all her obligations by August 31st. The military sanctions are to be maintained.

Lord Curzon declared that Great Britain did not contemplate that the sanctions would remain in force three months after the acceptance of the ultimatum, and suggested that Germany had given proof of good-will. A term, Lord Curzon said, should be fixed for the occupation, with a progressive withdrawal of troops.

M. Briand justified continued occupation of Dusseldorf, Ruhrort and Duisburg, on the ground that Germany had not yet displayed a tendency to carry out reparations terms, without an Allied demonstration of force. Otherwise, France was anxious to abandon occupation as soon as possible.

The question of the reduction of the cost of the armies of occupation was, also, discussed. The question was referred to a special financial and military committee, which reports at the next meeting of the Supreme Council.

LEIPZIG TRIALS.

DECISIONS TO BE REVIEWED BY SUPREME COUNCIL.

PARIS, August 15th.
The Supreme Council has decided that a commission, consisting of two legal representatives of each country interested in the Leipzig trials, examine the Leipzig decisions and make suggestions to the Council, with a view to revision if necessary.

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

SUPREME COUNCIL DECISION.

PARIS, August 15th.
The Supreme Council has decided to create an international, not an inter-Allied, commission for Russian relief. The Entente Powers will, each, nominate three members, and invite the co-operation of the neutral Powers and philanthropic institutions.

The Council has considered the methods of restricting communications with the Soviets to strictly humanitarian aims.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH TRADE WITH RUSSIA

LONDON, August 15th.
British trade is already substantially benefiting by the resumption of Anglo-Russian commercial relations. Recent Russian imports show 40 per cent. from Great Britain alone. Forty British ships discharged cargoes at Petrograd during the first six months of the year, chiefly during the latter part.

INDUSTRIES BILL PASSED.

LONDON, August 15th.
The House of Commons has agreed to the third reading of the Safeguarding of Industries Bill by 176 votes to 54.

LATEST CABLES. U.S. TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP. RESULT OF FINAL.

SMARHART (N.J.), August 15th.
In the final of the open lawn tennis championship, William Johnston defeated R. N. Williams by 6-0, 6-4, 6-2.

DAVIS CUP.

AUSTRALIAN BEATS DANE.

CLEVELAND, August 15th.
In the Davis Cup tournament, Peach (Australasia) beat Tegner (Denmark) by 7-5, 6-3, 6-4.

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN VICTORY.

CLEVELAND, August 15th.
Anderson (Australasia) beat Ingerslev (Denmark) by 6-0, 6-1, 7-5.

AUSTRALIA TO MEET INDIA OR JAPAN.

CLEVELAND, August 15th.
In the Davis Cup Doubles, Todd and Anderson defeated Tegner and Henriksen by 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Australasia has, thus, defeated Denmark, and meets the winner of the India-Japan matches.

SILESIAN PROBLEM.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL OF LEAGUE.

LONDON, August 15th.
The Supreme Council's communication respecting Silesia invites the opinion of the Council of the League of Nations as to the lines which the principal allied and associated Powers should lay down, and requests its views regarding the situation in Upper Silesia.

The matter is treated as one of great urgency.

The members of the Council are representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, China and Spain.

SUPREME COUNCIL DECISION.

PARIS, August 15th.
The Supreme Council has agreed to the text of the communication to be sent to Germany and Poland, informing them of the Council's decision on the Silesian question and requesting them to arrange for the maintenance of order.

FATE OF CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AREA.

PARIS, August 15th.
In the course of his speech, in the Supreme Council, Mr. Lloyd George said that it was for the League to decide whether the question should be referred to an international tribunal or to a court of jurists. The League will have to review the matter from top to bottom.

Baron Hayashi thought the principle that the central industrial area should be assigned to Germany was already settled.

M. Briand suggested that the Supreme Council should appeal to Germany and Poland to maintain order, pending the League's decision. Mr. Lloyd George supported the suggestion.

It is expected that Lord Curzon and other members of the British delegation will leave on Sunday.

EARLIER CABLES.

QUESTION REFERRED TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PARIS, August 15th.
Mr. Lloyd George, at the Supreme Council, in proposing that the Silesian question be referred to the League of Nations, said that the Italians and Japanese concurred. He pointed out that it was important to say that Great Britain was not imposing its single views on France, and he added that Britain would accept the League's decision without demur, and, if necessary, strengthen the Allied forces in Silesia. Great Britain's contribution would be on the same scale as the other Powers.

M. Briand also declared that France would accept the League's decision without demur.

It is believed in London that the League will discuss the question at its September meeting.

VIEWS OF AMERICA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, August 15th.
Baron Hayashi, at the Supreme Council, in agreeing to the Silesian question being referred to the League, said he thought the principle should be accepted that the central industrial area should be assigned to Germany.

Colonel Harvey expressed the opinion that he was interpreting the views of the United States in not participating in the Council's decision, as America was not represented on the League.

LATEST CABLES. IRISH PROBLEM. FULL CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, August 15th.
There was a full Cabinet meeting today. Mr. Lloyd George presided. The Cabinet considered Mr. de Valera's reply.

GENERAL SMUTS' LETTER TO MR. DE VALERA.

LONDON, August 15th.
The text is officially published of a letter from General Smuts to Mr. de Valera, dated August 4th. General Smuts, in the letter, said that he had done his best to secure a meeting between Mr. de Valera and Sir James Craig, Ulster's Premier, but the latter was immovable in his unwillingness to meet Mr. de Valera, except in conference with Mr. Lloyd George. This, with Mr. de Valera's insistence on Ulster entering a united Ireland constitution, resulted in an impasse.

General Smuts was convinced that no solution based on Ulster's entry into the Irish State could at present succeed. She will not agree, and cannot be forced. General Smuts advised Mr. de Valera to leave Ulster at present alone and concentrate, on a free constitution for the remainder of Ireland, in the hope that the successful running of the Irish State and the pull of economic and other powerful forces would eventually bring Ulster in.

General Smuts, feeling that he could not be of further use, reluctantly decided to further to postpone his departure.

After pointing out that a republic would mean the final and irrevocable severance of Ireland from the British League, General Smuts says that "the British Prime Minister, who unlike his predecessor is able to deliver the goods," has offered Mr. de Valera another form of freedom, namely, Dominion status, which is working most successfully in all parts of the British League. What is good enough for the Dominion nations, surely is good enough for Ireland. If the latter accepts, she will become a sister Dominion in a great circle of equal States, and at the Imperial Conference may decide any questions between her and Britain."

General Smuts concludes by saying that "the tragic horror of recent events followed by a sudden truce and fraternising, have set flowing deep fountains of emotion both among the English and the Irish peoples. They are ripe for a fresh start. It will be the gravest reflection on statesmanship if the auspicious moment is allowed to pass."

EARLIER CABLES.

FURTHER SUGGESTED PROPOSALS.

LONDON, August 15th.
The contents of Mr. de Valera's letter to the Premier have not been disclosed, but the common impression is that it includes a proposal for a complete amnesty of all Irish political prisoners, of which there are 3,500 in internment camps and 3,000 in Irish and English prisons. Many of these are convicted of crimes, others merely undergoing preventive detention. Another proposal from Irish circles in London that everything points to a belief that matters generally are proceeding satisfactorily, but it may be a question of weeks rather than days before a final solution is reached.

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

JAPAN'S IDEAS ON NAVAL DISARMAMENT.

The draft of the Japanese naval authorities, containing the suggestions of the Navy Department as to the scope of naval disarmament on the Pacific, will, says the Asahi, be submitted to a conference of the leading naval authorities of the Empire, both on the active and the retired list, and will be submitted after that to a joint conference of representatives of the Army and Navy Departments and the Foreign Office.

The report is, naturally, being kept secret, but the Asahi learns that the naval representatives desire to base their disarmament plans upon the principle of non-fortification and non-defence of the Pacific Islands. The motive for this, it is understood, is that the American plans for naval bases, which might constitute "jumping off places" for an attack against Japan form the main reasons for the "eight and eight" squadron plan of Japan, with these eight battleships and eight battle-cruisers to be supplemented with another eight capital ships. The removal of possible offensive menace by both sides constitute the Japanese naval idea of disarmament.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL.")

SHANGHAI OPIUM EVIL.

TRAFFICKING BECOMING MORE PREVALENT.

SHANGHAI, August 15th.
Opium trafficking is becoming more prevalent in Shanghai judging by the many recent cases in the International Mixed Court. Yesterday two Chinese brokers were fined respectively \$1,000 and \$100 in connection with trafficking. It was stated that in 83 days certain premises sold \$33,000 worth of opium.

LATEST CABLES.

FIFTH TEST MATCH. RAIN INTERFERES WITH PLAY.

LONDON, August 15th.
At the Oval, rain restricted play in the final Test match to 2 hrs. 38 mins. There were 15,000 spectators present. England won the toss and started batting at a quarter past twelve. Runs came in slowly, owing to "cautious" batting. There was delay in resuming after lunch of two and a half hours, and the crowd became very impatient.

The following were the scores:—

ENGLAND, 1ST INNINGS.	
Russell, c Oldfield, b McDonald.....	13
Brown, b Mailey.....	39
Tyldesley, c Macartney, b Gregory.....	39
Woolley, run out.....	23
Mead.....	19
Sandham.....	1
Extras.....	2
Total (for 4 wickets).....	129

Tyldesley's score of 39 included 4 fours.

CHANGES IN ENGLISH TEAM.

LONDON, August 15th.
Hallows, Hearn and Parker will not play for England in the fifth Test match.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRALIANS V. KENT.

LONDON, August 15th.
At Canterbury before two thousand spectators in fine though dull weather, Kent were dismissed for 237. Bickmore made 89 by excellent cricket, his innings including 17 fours. Hardinge scored 74, including seven fours. This pair scored 14 for the third wicket, the highest partnership score against the Australians during their tour. The wicket was fast. The Australians scored 119 for 4. (Collins 66). Match drawn.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, August 15th.
At Bournemouth, Hampshire defeated Wiltshire by an innings and 62 runs. Sussex scored a victory over Glamorgan at Hastings, by 236 runs. Gloucestershire recorded a seven-wicket victory against Warwickshire at Clifton. Somerset and Derby won their matches on their first innings against Leicestershire and Essex, respectively. The Lancashire-Surrey, Yorkshire-Middlesex and Northamptonshire matches were drawn.

OVERFLOWING OF YELLOW RIVER BANKS.

HUNDREDS OF HOMES WASHED AWAY IN SHANTUNG.

SHANTUNG, July 27th.
According to official reports from the magistrates of Pu Hsien, the embankments of the Yellow River at Chia Chung, after ten days' heavy rain, broke in many places and about two hundred and thirty towns and villages have been flooded by water. Many villages have been drowned in addition to the loss of cattle and houses. Further, in the district of Li Tsin, early in the morning of the 15th inst., also after very heavy rain, the Yellow River broke through. Over seventy villages were destroyed and many people have now been rendered homeless and destitute.

THOUSANDS ARE HOMELESS.

Reports are pouring in to General Tien Chung-yu about floods in the various districts along both banks of the Yellow River in Shantung so that he has wired urgent requests to the Peking Government for immediate remittances for assisting the flood sufferers in the province. It is considered to be exceedingly unfortunate for the people of Shantung, because after the most terrible famine of last winter, they are going to suffer from floods this year.

OTHER PROVINCES AFFECTED.

At the time of writing this report, the sum of five thousand dollars was received by Gen. Tien from Peking on account of the floods in Pu Hsien and Li Tsin districts; but this is being compared as "one cup of water for quenching a cart on fire." Shantung cannot expect help from neighbouring provinces because official telegrams have been received from Nanking and Kaifeng reporting the unusual rise of waters in the various rivers in those provinces and that big floods are expected and feared this summer.—Asiatic News Agency.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE MEETING IN PARIS.

REPORT BY CHINESE MINISTER AND CONSUL.

Mr. Liu Shih-kung, Chinese Consul General in Paris, has addressed a telegram to the Chinese Government reporting the recent shareholders meeting of the Banque Industrielle de Chine held there. The telegram says that last year the Banque suffered a loss of Francs 1,330,000, and at the beginning of this year the shareholders of the Banque instantly passed the proposal to add six Directors to represent the old and new shareholders of the Banque. It was reported in the general meeting that there had been a bad debt of more than Francs 400,000,000. The Board was empowered to put in a petition for a transactional settlement. The meeting further decided:

- (1) That the current accounts and drafts should be paid after six months;
- (2) That creditors should be entitled to preference shares;
- (3) That deposit accounts should be refunded on instalments of three months each, or the period would be prolonged by fixing higher rate of interest. Should any difficulty arise, it would be referred to the Bureau of Commercial Affairs for settlement.

MINISTER'S REPORT.

Minister Chen Lu has also addressed a lengthy telegram to the Chinese Government reporting the proceedings of the general shareholders meeting of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. The telegram says that Senator Berthelot opened the meeting, and the accounts for 1920 were passed notwithstanding many interpellations in connection with the responsibility of the recent failure were made.

CHINESE OFFICIALS PRESENT.

Messrs. Wang and Shen, Secretary and Counsellor of the Chinese Legation, attended the meeting, during which they declared that the Chinese Government would employ every legal method to assist the Banque Industrielle de Chine to resume business in China and elsewhere.

After passing several resolutions, a special meeting was held, in which the chairman gave two principal reasons for the failure of the Banque; namely:

- (1) that owing to the commercial distress everywhere, the Banque was unable to collect the money it invested in the market; and
- (2) that as the Banque had never followed the lead of the foreign Consortium in China, the latter tried every means to undermine it.

GRATITUDE TO CHINA.

He acknowledged with thanks the assistance rendered by the Chinese Government in the "days of distress. He pointed out that the most important thing for the Banque to do was to put in a petition for a transactional settlement, and drew attention to the following points:—

- 1.—Drafts sent to China should be cashed within this year;
- 2.—Creditors should be allowed to purchase preference shares of the Banque with their deposits, etc.; and
- 3.—Deposits should be refunded by instalments. His proposals were all passed.

Mr. Li Chun, representative of Chinese creditors, has also submitted a lengthy telegram reporting the proceedings of the recent shareholders' meetings.

FRANCE TO SHOULDERS BURDEN.

BORDEAUX, July 27th.
The French Press comments favourably upon the results of the general meeting of the Banque Industrielle shareholders. The French Premier, M. Briand, and the Minister of Reparations, M. Loucheur, have conferred together, admitting the gravity of the situation.

They have declared that they are ready to support, with all the power of the Government, the acceptance by Parliament of the resulting heavy burden for the nation.

French financial prestige in the Far East is at stake.

It is considered advisable, before actually carrying out the work of reconstruction, to have the shareholders prove their willingness to assure the bank's vitality and confirm their desire to vote for a transactional settlement.—Agence Naché.

OIL IN MALAYA.

NO PAYABLE QUANTITY YET FOUND.

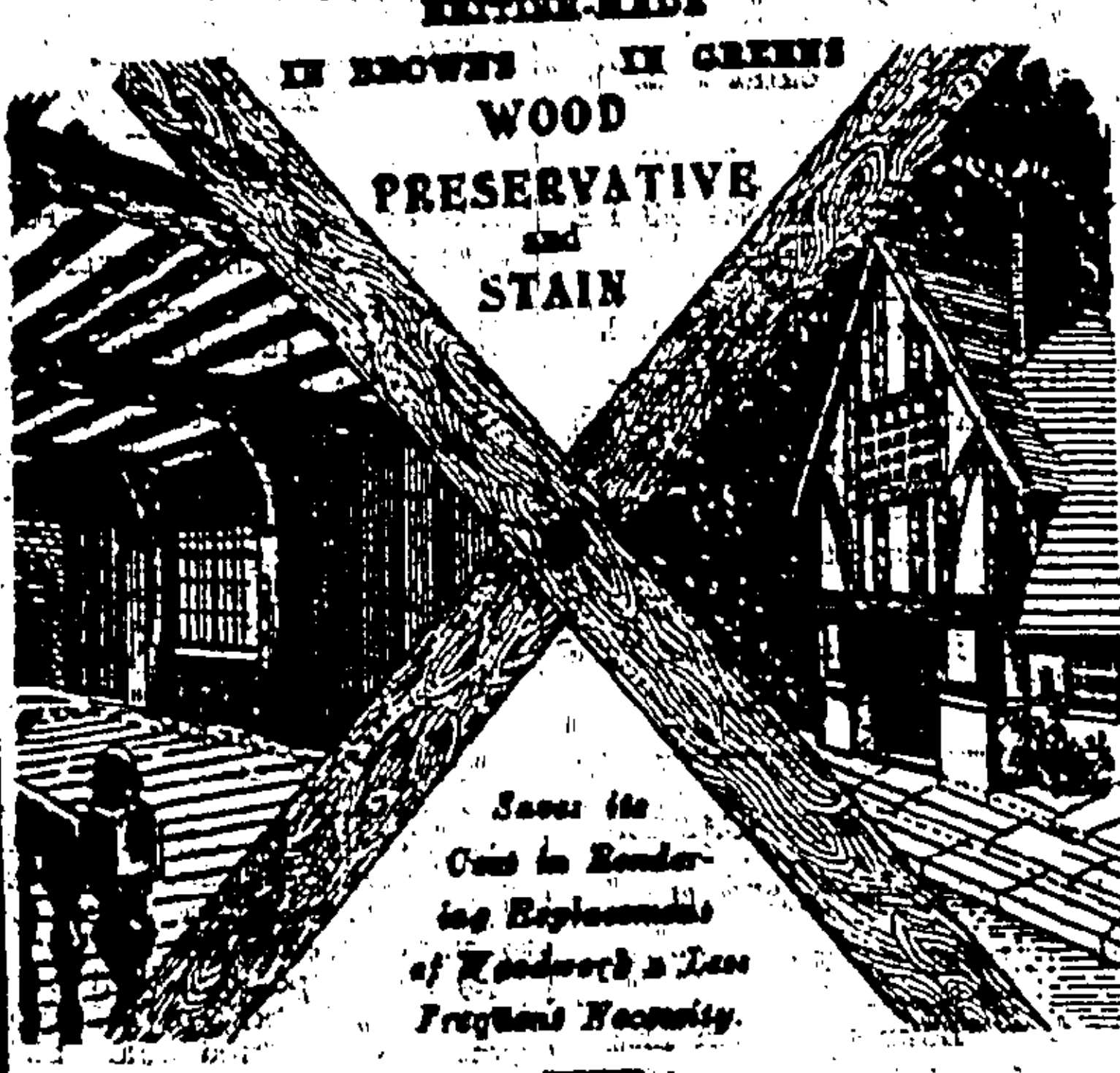
The following is taken from the *Financial Times* of 14th inst.:
The presence of profitable oilfields in Burma, Sumatra and Borneo has frequently prompted the query whether oil might not be found also in British Malaya, which occupies a central position in these oil-bearing regions. Hopes were aroused that this query might be answered in the affirmative when in 1917 a report was made that oil had been discovered near the mouth of the Bernam River, the boundary of the States of Perak and Selangor.

There was evidence that very small quantities of oil had been obtained from the surface of a pool on more than one occasion, but when the Government Geologist (Mr. J. B. Scrivener) visited the area there was no sign of oil or of any likelihood of mineral oil being found in commercial quantities. The area is an extensive recent alluvium of the Bernam River. The nearest exposures of old deposits are the quartzite and shales of Changkat Jong, and similar rocks are in exposure on the Bernam River and the granite of the Pulo Semblan. It was reported by the Geologist in his report for 1919 that it was proposed to sink a bore through the alluvium in the hope of finding a patch of oil-bearing rock.

In his report for the past year, Mr. Scrivener states that a deep bore was started and that specimens from the bore are being sent to the Geologist Department. Official reports, however, are not encouraging as to the prospects of the discovery of oil-bearing strata in the Peninsula.

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STATE BANQUET. KING AND QUEEN OF BELGIUM ENTERTAINED.

The King and Queen gave a State Banquet in honour of the King and Queen of Belgium at Buckingham Palace, on July 4th, and invited a large company to meet them. Included among the guests were several members of the Royal family, the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Crown, Indian Princes, the Ambassadors of the Overseas States, distinguished sailors and soldiers, officials of the Court and of the Household, and the suites of the respective Royal personages. Close on 150 sat down to the banquet.

The repast was served in the State Ball Room, the largest apartment in the Palace, and the scene there was one of great splendour. The table took the form of three sides of an oblong, the shorter table at the one end being reserved for the King and Queen, their Royal guests, and members of the Royal family. The King's seat was placed at the centre of this end table immediately in front of the Throne dais. The Throne canopy was drawn aside, and the two Thrones exposed to view. Huge banks of flowers were placed at intervals around the spacious apartment, and the whole scene was brilliantly lighted by pendant electric lights and by a myriad of delicately-shaded table lights.

The Master of the Household's scheme of floral decoration for the tables was a veritable triumph. Gold vases belonging to the famous service of gold plate were filled with bunches of pink and mauve flowers and delicate fronds of green. The pink flowers were carnations, and the mauve were statice. Asparagus fern and eucalyptus leaves were sparingly employed. The tables were lavishly—but not too lavishly—decorated in addition with some of the principal pieces of the gold plate service, the remainder of which was disposed on buffets arranged on three sides of the apartment. Gilded chairs upholstered in crimson damask were provided for the large company of guests, and around the room at intervals were statueque Yeomen of the Royal Bodyguard in their quaint Tudor dress. The small army of attendants wore full State livery, among the features of which are scarlet, white, and gold.

The members of the Royal family assembled in the White Drawing Room, whence, when all the guests were assembled, they passed in stately procession through the various State apartments to the banquet hall. The King escorted Queen Elisabeth, while the King of the Belgians took her Majesty in to dinner. King Albert's seat was immediately to the right of the King, and Queen Elisabeth's to his immediately left. Queen Mary sat on the right of the King of the Belgians.

The two Kings were in uniform, and their respective consorts were charmingly dressed. King George wore Admiral's uniform with the Ribbands of the Garter, and of a Belgian Order. King Albert wore the Order of the Garter. Queen Mary's dress was of natter blue with an overdress of blue and gold palette. Her Majesty wore a diamond crown with the Koh-i-noor, and her other ornaments were diamonds. She wore a Belgian decoration, as well as the Ribband of the Garter. During the banquet the band of the Royal Artillery, stationed at the end opposite to the Throne alcove, played selections.

Proposing the Royal visitors, the King gave their Majesties a heart-felt welcome, "a welcome to Allies endeared to us by imperishable memories of common sacrifice, common endurance, and common triumphs."

Replying, King Albert declared that Belgium would never forget that Great Britain threw herself unhesitatingly into the most tragic of wars to enforce the respect of treaties, and to maintain the integrity of Belgium.

There was a very spectacular and effective wind-up to the State function. The massed pipers of the Scots Guards paraded in the banquet hall, and played a stirring march. The finale was an entirely new feature at a State Banquet, and certainly a very effective one. The Royal and other guests repaired to the drawing-room and the State apartments before finally dispersing.

THE COCKTAIL HABIT. A MEDICAL WARNING.

Writing to the Editor of *The Times*, "M.D." says:—Medical men, whose practice brings to them patients suffering from disorders of digestion, are finding that some of these patients habitually drink cocktail before meals. In certain cases not one but several drinks of the kind are taken. It is explained by the patients that without this form of stimulation appetite is not sharp.

The basis of the cocktail is in nearly every case gin or whisky—to which, as an invariable rule, other liquors—notably vermouth—and flavourings are added. So the finished article is really a "mixed drink." Apart from this disadvantage, the effect of many of these cocktails on a man who has not yet eaten must be severe. He may even begin his meals in a more or less unsober state.

One does not require to be a doctor to appreciate the evil effects of this on the comparatively delicate process of digestion. The appetite created is a false one, and is due to the setting up of what are known as "hunger pangs" or contractions. The food which is subsequently eaten cannot afford the nourishment which is aimed at. The habit, in short, if carried to any excess, is apt to be ruinous from a health point of view. Unhappily it seems to be growing. I am told too that it is customary to serve cocktails to the young people who go to some of the afternoon tea-dances in London, and that in this way girls are developing a taste for them.

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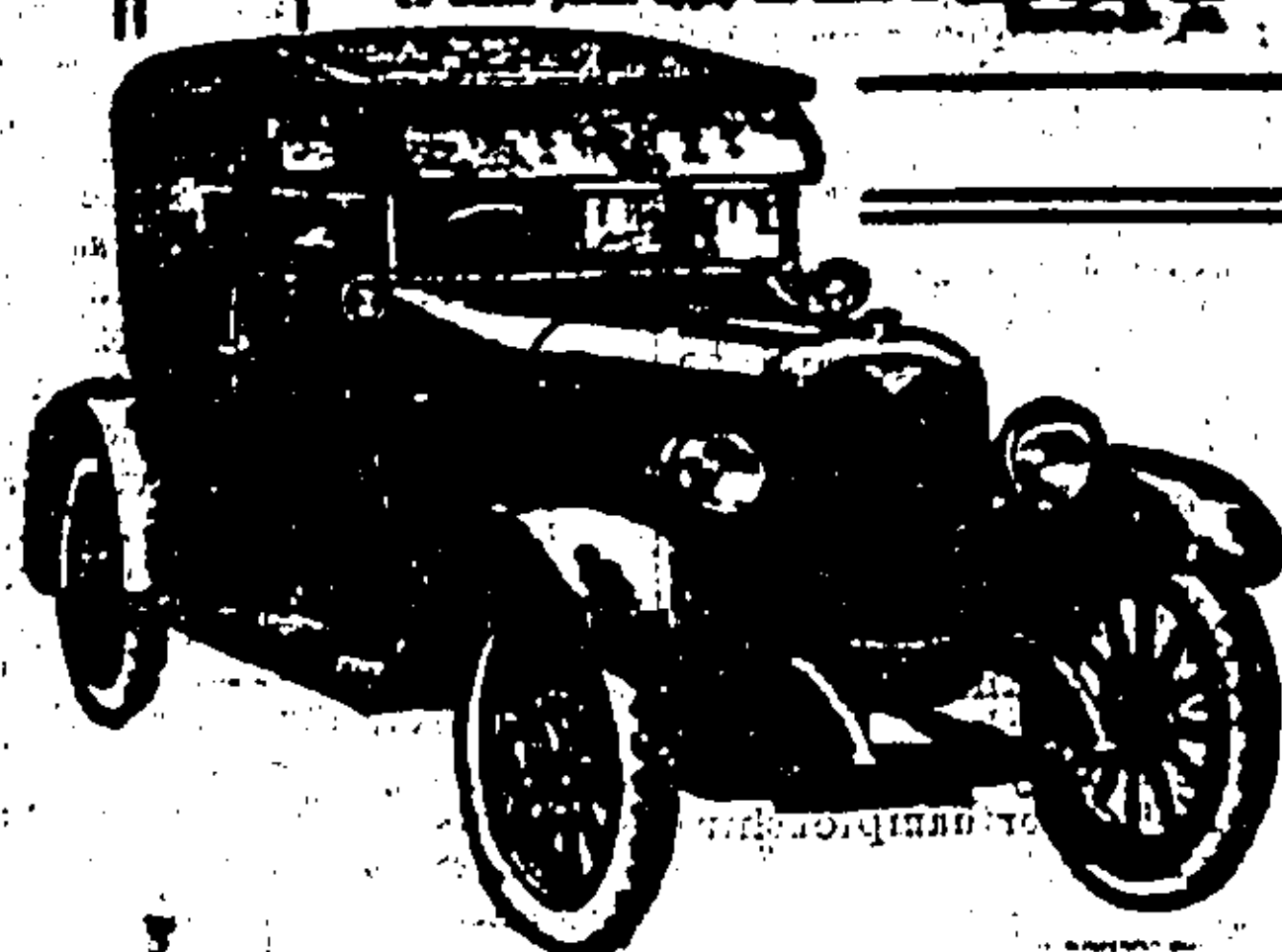
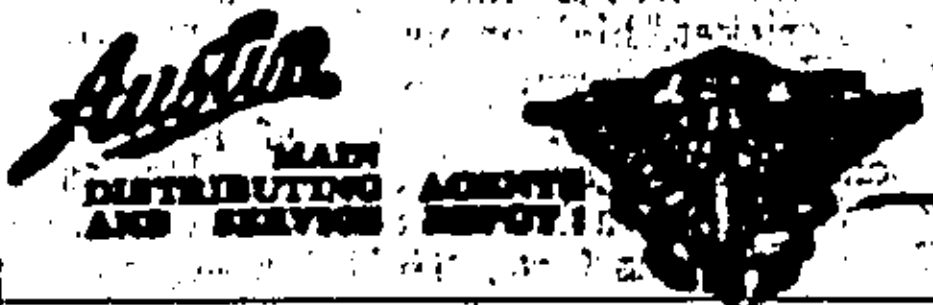
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FOR SHANGHAIs.s. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 18th August.
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s.s. "UMONA" ... sailing the beginning of Sept.
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.**N. Y. K.****NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUMMER TO AUTUMN.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung,
Shanghai & Japan portsCargo to Overseas Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific
and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.FUSHIMI MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ... Friday, 9th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 4th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 23rd Oct., at 11 a.m.BONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez
Port Said and Marseilles.MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SADO MARU ... Friday, 2nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SUKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

LYONS MARU ... Thursday, 18th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPP.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 16th September

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

MORIOKA MARU ... Saturday, 20th Aug.

TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 2nd Sept.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YEBOSHI MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS-Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MITO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Aug.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.

KANO MARU ... Thursday, 1st Sept., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to:- **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**
K. KAMEI, Manager.**YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA**

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Pakhoi

s.s. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 18th Aug.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

s.s. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 18th Aug.

For further particulars, please apply to:-

Branch Office, No. 37, Bonham Street, West, Tel. No. 155.

M. KOBAYASHI,
Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. No. 140.**COMMUNICATIONS OF THE
EMPIRE.****APPEAL FOR REFORM.**

An official report was issued on July 8th of the proceedings at the Conference of representatives of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, and India, held at No. 10, Downing-street, the previous day.

Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, emphasised the need of close communication between each Dominion and Great Britain and among the Dominions themselves, for political, strategic, and commercial reasons. We had to consider communications by sea, air, and land, by cable, and wireless telegraphy and telephony. The status of the Dominions made it imperative that their voice should be heard. Conferences ought to be regular and frequent, but this was not now possible. A difficulty in the way of the constitution of an Imperial Cabinet or Council was the fact that a Minister could not, without the full authority of his own government, be made by the Cabinets or Parliaments of the Dominions concerned, and on definite questions of foreign policy no such decision was possible unless they could be presented to the Dominions immediately they arose. This would show the necessity for constant and speedy communications. "The day was not far distant when the various Prime Ministers would be in constant communication with each other by wireless telephony. He could see no other means by which a real participation by the Dominions in Empire affairs would be possible. For all practical purposes the Dominions were now told of things when they were done, and when nothing remained for them but to accept. This was in most cases inevitable, because questions of foreign policy must be decided without delay. The steamship service between Great Britain and Australia was worse now than twenty-five years ago. Twelve and a half to fourteen knots an hour for inter-Imperial steamship communication would not do. It was a standing reflection on our Imperial commonsense, and a menace to our Imperial interests. The conference should consider improved steamship services. In the matter of airships, too, what might not be done with relays? It was quite possible to arrange for an aeroplane service between Great Britain and Australia. An airship service would reduce the journey to ten days. The communication of Imperial public opinion had also to be considered. Public opinion was a potent factor now, and would in time become the dominant factor.

NEWS SERVICES.

After having referred to the cheapness with which Canada was "flooded" with American news, he proceeded to speak of the importance of supplying the Colonies with news from Great Britain. He mentioned the propaganda work being pursued by Germany in disseminating news. Germany to-day, he said, had two direct wireless services with the United States of America, and a third was being arranged. France, too, had two great stations capable of communicating with all parts of the world. There was no direct wireless communication between the Crown Colonies and the United Kingdom. It was obvious that unless we did not give the Dominions the fullest encouragement in wireless telephony in the immediate future we should be left far behind other countries. After having carefully considered the possibility of establishing the necessary communication, he had reluctantly come to the conclusion that the work had to be undertaken by somebody other than the Post Office. If they said the Government would do this, it would be content. All he asked was that it should be done. They could not go on as they were: imperilling Imperial connections, imposing an intolerable handicap to commerce, and leaving their citizens in the Empire generally uninformed of what the other parts were doing—left helplessly and hopelessly in the race for supremacy in a scheme of communication of which they were eleven years ago the originators. They had been assured that efficient service could be provided which would give messages at half cables rates. What he proposed was very simple. It was this—that Great Britain should say, "We will put up our plant; you put up your plant." In that event they would put up a wireless plant in Australia which would communicate direct with Great Britain, and every other Dominion could do the same.

Mr. Meighen (Canada) pointed out that Canada received most of her news through the United States, and that it was therefore tinged by American opinion, while little Canadian news appeared in England, although it was sent to the newspapers there. Telephonic communication was, he thought, preferable to wireless telegraphy.

Sir Thomas Smartt (South Africa) agreed that the improvement of long-distance telephony was the most desirable objective, but urged that in addition more rapid conveyance, say, by air, was worthy of consideration. The speaker proceeded to criticise the English Press, which seemed, he said, to prefer sensational home matter to news about the Dominions. Like other speakers, he suggested a committee to consider the question of communication.

Mr. Massey (New Zealand) recalled the fact that three years ago a committee made an excellent report on the matter, but very little had been done to give effect to it. His view was that the lack of good communications prevented the Dominions from having a voice in the Empire's foreign policy. If despatches were sent from overseas Premiers to English Ministers by wireless telephony, they would be published to the world at large. Mr. Massey then referred to the country taints attending aerial travel, and added that the steamer services were slower than they used to be. The Dominions, he thought, should contribute towards the improvement of Empire communications. High freights were another difficulty, as together with the fall in prices they left hardly anything for the producers. If the trade in produce was discouraged, it would be bad not only for New Zealand but for the English consumer.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.****NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

FROM JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"CHAKHANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 16th Aug. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.Bills of Lading will be countermanded by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, August 10th, 1921. [1312]**P. & O. S. N. CO.**STEAMERS FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American, and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DUNERA," Captain Walker, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this Port on or about SATURDAY, the 20th, August, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Bulk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m., the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars apply to:-
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 14th, 1921. [1191]

**HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.**

Hongkong Observatory, August 14th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.55	29.52	29.48
Temperature	86	82	83
Humidity	74	89	76
Wind Direction	SW	SW	SW
Force	b	c	c
Weather	b	c	c
Sea	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 13th...90

Lowest open-air Temperature on 14th...82

MR. CHURCHILL'S REPLY.

Mr. Winston Churchill said everyone was agreed as to the objects which they had in view. The question was how could they get them and when could they get them. A wave of exhaustion had passed over the world that had been fighting, and the idea that they should have better methods of communication at their disposal for civilian purposes after five years of slaughter and destruction was not well founded. While they saw exactly what they wanted to do, it would be a mistake for them to propose very large or drastic action involving immense schemes and a huge expenditure of public money. They would do the best they could; they would drive ahead as far as they could; they would get plans made out on good lines, and they would get agreement between the different parties. Then, as their strength revived and recovered, they would carry them into actual effect. On the subject of circulation of news within the British Empire, Mr. Churchill said it was really a vital thing that the British Empire should develop a strong British Empire atmosphere, and that they should know in each part of the Empire what the other parts were thinking. There should be sympathetic understanding of each other's difficulties. In this, as in other questions, they came up immediately against finance. He thought that at the Committee which he understood the Prime Minister proposed to set up he might possibly arrange for a short conference between the Dominion Prime Ministers and the representatives of the newspapers in Great Britain, with a view of seeing what practical proposals could be made.

There was one practical proposal which they hoped already to do with the aid of the Postmaster-General—that was to allow the deferred rate in regard to Press communications at a cheaper rate, which was discontinued during the war. "So far as the wireless chain was concerned, of course, it had been delayed by the war, but the Oxford-Cairo station would be talking in November. These wireless chains, when they got into operation, would afford a very great addition to the facilities of interchange of communication. They would not, in his opinion, displace the cables, but they would develop an additional class of traffic of very great importance. So far as steamships were concerned, at the present time financial difficulties would be very great indeed, because the cost of everything was enormous, and to accelerate the South African and New Zealand services would be a very costly matter. It was one of the first objects to which they should devote their money and energies once the vital questions concerned with the safety of the country and the naval power of the country had been provided for. So far as the air was concerned, he believed it would be possible for the section Karachi-Baghdad-Cairo, Cairo, in the very near future, as a practical matter, without any large additional expenditure, to establish an economic and paying service for mails. The previous day a machine came from Baghdad to Cairo in eleven hours, a journey which would otherwise have taken 45 to five weeks.

A Committee was appointed to report upon the proposals as soon as possible.

INDO-CHINA**STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.****SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**HAIPHONG via HOIHOW -- "TAKSANG" ... Tues., 16th Aug., 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW -- "MINGSANG" ... Wed., 17th Aug., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & Tientsin via Swatow -- "HOFSANG" ... Wed., 17th Aug., Noon.
Kobe via SHANGHAI -- "FOOKSANG" ... Thurs., 18th Aug., D'light.
MANILA -- "LOONGSANG" ... Fri., 18th Aug., 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA -- "YATSHING" ... Sat., 20th Aug., 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN -- "YANNIS" ... Thurs., 25th Aug., Noon.CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "YINSAUNG" and "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Waihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

s.s. "YATSHING" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 20th Aug., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET, TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.**OUTWARDS.**

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	18th Aug.	18th Aug.
M.V. "GLENARA"	4th Sept.	4th Sept.
M.V. "GLENAB"	30th Sept.	30th Sept.
S.S. "CARNABVONSHIRE"	10th Oct.	10th Oct.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	2nd Sept.	2nd Sept.
M.V. "GLENARA"	6th Sept.	6th Sept.
M.V. "GLENAB"	20th Sept.	20th Sept.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	28th Sept.	28th Sept.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:-

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.**

Tel. No. 21 Feb. 5 or 22, and 2222.

Cable Address: Kawasaki, Kobe. Telephone: Sannamly 3844, 3933.

Sentley's A.B.C. 5th Ed. and Scott's Codes.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA.

Managing Director: Mr. MASA ARA.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:-

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:-

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 8,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 8, Bunko, Kobe.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 12th.
Hailuoguo, British str., 1,108 tons, Capt. W. Cowper, from Canton, with a general cargo.—Douglas & Co.
Kwanglee, Chinese str., 1,358 tons, Capt. G. Lindsay Crawford, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—S.N. Co.
Sungshan, Japanese str., 503 tons, Capt. G. Kawamura, from Canton, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

August 13th.
Chienan, British str., 1,353 tons, Capt. P. Purlew, from Canton.—B. & S.
Chungking, Chinese str., 249 tons, Capt. Wm. Ross, from Canton, with a general cargo.—Chan Yue Ting.
Ester, British str., 4,548 tons, Capt. M. Phail, from New York and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Robert Douglas & Co.
Huangy, British str., 1,207 tons, Capt. Shearer, from Sourabaya, with sugar.—B. & S.
Hok Canton, Chinese str., 558 tons, Capt. Leung Long, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Wo Hing.
Hutchon, British str., 1,322 tons, Capt. John L. de Wolf, from Weihaiwei, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Huphe, British str., 1,230 tons, Capt. R. Mitchell, from Bangkok and Hoihow, with rice, timber and general cargo.—B. & S.
Hydrangea, British str., 501 tons, Capt. Jenkins, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chin O. S. Co.
Kaifong, British str., 197 tons, Capt. E. B. Jones, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Kauana, British str., 2,944 tons, Capt. Metcalf, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Bank Line.
Kwongshing, British str., 1,423 tons, Capt. W. F. Richard, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Phuampun, British str., 1,065 tons, Capt. D. T. Lewis, from Saigon, with rice and general cargo.—Wo Fat Shing.
Phu Yang, British str., 1,022 tons, Capt. R. S. Heaney, from Saigon, with rice and general cargo.—Nan Yen.
Shima Maru, Japanese str., 1,153 tons, Capt. R. Asakura, from Canton.—Suzuki & Co.
Taito Maru, Japanese str., 1,915 tons, Capt. J. Mikami, from Canton.—Dodwell & Co.
Yehin Maru, Japanese str., 2,001 tons, Capt. M. Seo, from Muke, with coal.—M.B.K.

August 14th.
Gencan Maru, Japanese str., 1,989 tons, Capt. T. Yoshioka, from Karatsu, with coal.—M.S.K.
Havre Maru, Japanese str., 3,588 tons, Capt. T. Shimazaki, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Kleist, Japanese str., 9,092 tons, Capt. N. Shibata, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Monteagle, British str., 6,173 tons, Capt. A. J. Hosken, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—C.P.O.S.
Paling Maru, Japanese str., 1,606 tons, Capt. T. Yoshida, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Sinkiang, British str., 1,616 tons, Capt. C. W. Puckett, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Taikwa Maru, Japanese str., 1,254 tons, Capt. K. Aoyama, from Kachoi, with a general cargo.—Y.K.K.
Taishan, Chinese str., 1,208 tons, Capt. J. Halkett, from Canton, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.
Teirenia, British str., 4,821 tons, Capt. J. Reipenhansen, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

August 13th.
Amakusa Maru, for Swatow.
Cuddapuk, for Shanghai.
Chenau, for Shanghai.
Cheongshing, for Weihaiwei.
Hangpang, for Ningpo.
Kasano, for Manila.
Kongat Maru, for Port Parsoval.
Kwanglee, for Canton.
Kwongshing, for Swatow.
Luchow, for Swatow.
Seaplec, for Amoy.
Shantung, for Amoy.
Shima Maru, for Hongkong.
Silver State, for Shanghai.
Suisang, for Saigon.
Sungshan Maru, for Swatow.
Tasizema, for Hoihow.
Taito Maru, for Hingwantao.
Teucer, for Manila.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Morioka Maru* left Kobo for this port via Moji on August 12th, is expected here on August 19th, and will sail for Bombay via Singapore on August 20th.
The M.M. Co.'s s.s. *Cordillere*, from Saigon, is due at Hongkong on Wednesday next at 8 a.m.
The s.s. *Eurynechus* (Blue Funnel), passed through Suez, outward bound, on August 6th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Aki Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due August 15th.
Bonanza (Ben Line), due August 16th.
Cordillere (M.M.), due August 18th.
Eastern (E. & A.), due September 2nd.
Elipenor (Blue Funnel), due August 20th.
Pomacrus (Blue Funnel), due August 20th.
Eurynechus (Blue Funnel), due September 1st.
Fushimi Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 17th.
Glaucus (Blue Funnel), due August 16th.
Iyo Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 18th.
Kamo Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 31st.
Khyber (R. & O.), due August 15th, at 10 a.m.
Mishima Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due August 15th.
Mito Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 17th.
Perrhus (Blue Funnel), due September 5th.
Siberia Maru (P.K.K.), due August 31st.
Tokusen, from Australia, due August 20th.
Wango Maru (N.Y.K.), from Australia, due August 18th.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Hailuoguo*, on August 12th:—Mr. G. Thornton, Mrs. P. T. Rozario, Mr. and Mrs. Ore.
Per s.s. *Kleist*, on August 13th:—Mr. and Mrs. F. Dalton, the Rt. Rev. Bishop J. De Guebraub, Mr. G. S. Jones, Mr. G. P. Payne and Mrs. E. B. Silva.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 14th, at 10.10.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—A typhoon of unknown intensity within 60 miles of Lat. 23 deg. N. and Long. 129 deg. E., moving W.N.W.

August 14th, at 11.52.—Pressure has decreased moderately from Shanghai to Amoy, and slightly from Amoy to Hongkong. It has decreased considerably at the Bonins, owing to the approach of a typhoon from southward.

The typhoon which was the N.E. of Formosa yesterday morning entered the China Coast early this morning in about latitude 23 deg. moving W.N.W. It appears to be filling up.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 73.49 inches against an average of 59.69 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock {S.W. winds, moderate; fine at first, some rain later.
Formosa Channel {South winds, moderate.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooky {The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan {The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

AUGUST 14th, 1921.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Wind		Weather.
					Direction.	Force.	
Vladivostok	8 a.	29.78			SW	1	
Nemuro	..	29.76					
Hakodate	..	29.76					
Tokio	..	29.92			NW	1	
Kochi	..	29.84			W	1	
Nagasaki	..	29.85					
Kapshchina	..	29.76			ENE	1	
Odessa	..	29.85			SE	8	
Naha	..	29.59			SE	8	
Libigatjima	..	29.43			SSW	8	
Bornu Island	..	29.39			ENE	1	
Weihsaiwei	8 a.	29.78	78	95	SE	1	b
Hankow	..						
Lochang	..						
Kiukiang	..						
Changsha	..						
Shanghai	..	29.51	81	84	E	6	o
Shanghai	..	29.61	73	100	SE	8	o
Shanghai	..	29.44	85	62	E	4	b
Amoy	6 a.	29.27	83	75	W	2	
Swatow	..	29.29	78	85	SSW	2	b
Taihouku	..	29.49	81	81	S	4	b
Taichin	..	29.50	81		S	2	o
Tainan	..	29.47	81				
Koehun	..	29.47	81				
Pescadore	..	29.52	81	91	SW	4	o
Canton	..	29.52	82	83	SW	1	2
Hongkong	..	29.61			SW	4	o
Gap Rock	..	29.61			SW	4	o
Wuchow	9 a.	29.49	81	80	W		
Hoihow	..						
Pakhoi	..						
Phulien	7 a.						
Tourane	..						
Cape S. James	..						
Apurri	8 a.	29.58	77	91			o
Dagupan	..	29.67	79	84	SW	4	o
Manila	..	29.67	82	93	SW	2	
Legaspi	..	29.67					
Cebu	..	29.74	82	81			o
Hilo	..	29.71	82	87	SW	4	o
Surigao	..	29.61					
Guam	..	29.33	81	91	SW	2	b
Yap	..	29.78					
Lauan	..	29.78	81	91	SW	2	b

